It certainly looks as if nothing but a

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (Established 1877.)

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less

period received. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, pestal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS.-We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and

faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify

any corrections or changes they desire made in CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee heir publication at any special date.

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 5, 1892.

OUR FREE TICKET TO WASHINGTON. The advertisement of our great offer of free round-trip tickets to Washington during the G.A.R. National Encampment will appear again in next week's paper, and we earnestly wish all comrades to consider it. We shall be glad to hear frequently from all engaged in raising clubs under that offer.

Have you asked all your acquaintances to pubscribe for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? If not, do so at once, to give the paper more power in championing the cause of the veterans.

MANY of the soldier-hating papers are having spasms over "the money used to tempt Mr. Cooper." As the amount mentioned was only \$25, they must have a pretty low opinion of Cooper's average virtue.

An extensive settlement of Jews is to be made in Manitoba and 282 families have already started for that Promised Land. It is expected that several thousand more will follow during the year. This shows the wonderful adaptability of the Jews to all countries and climates. A more unlike place to Palestine could hardly be found than Manitoba, yet there is no doubt that more milk and honey can be raised there than on the banks of the Jordan.

THE low price of cotton will probably induce planters to curtail its production in more sensible way than has been proposed of licenses for growers and other prohibitive legislation. They are turning their attention to raising food and other necessaries of the plantation. It is unwise for them to raise, say, 150 acres of cotton at a loss, and then buy the wheat, corn, hay, potatoes, hogs, cattle, etc., which some other man has raised at a profit on 50 acres. They had better raise only 100 acres of cotton and 50 acres of other things.

THE Mugwumps, who have been accurately defined as "gentlemen whose education has been too much for their intellects," are after President Harrison again for not appointing more Democrats to office. They have nothing to say as to the hundreds of ex-rebels who are holding places, and promoted to higher ones, which should be held by Union veterans and their widows and daughters. The Mugwamp is a very tiresome fellow and wholly out of place in a free country, where the people are expected to have healthy, vigorous ideas as to the principles of Government.

A GREAT OFFER.

Two Splendid Papers for \$1.50.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The American Farmer, which was established in 1819, and is the oldest agricultural paper in the United States, has changed hands, and the main office has been removed to Washington. The new proprietors are experienced and successful journalists, and they are backed by abundance of capital. The American Farmer has always enjoyed a high reputation, and they propose to maintain and extend this until it is the foremost farming paper in the whole country.

The American Farmer is a handsome periodical, well illustrated, and printed on fine book paper, with a tasteful cover. It is filled with the best obtainable reading matter, contributed by practical farmers, each of whom is highly skilled in the special branch of which he writes. It will also have an excellent Household Department for farmers' wives and daughters, conducted by the leading writer in that department in the country. It is published semi-monthly-on the 1st and 15th of each month-and the subscription price is \$1 a year.

We have made an arrangement by which nection with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for \$1.50 a year. Any subscriber whose American Farmer sent to him for one year by sending us 50 cents additional. New subscribers can get both paper for one year 60 days from date.

We can assure our readers that this is an lowest possible rate.

Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, motion were canning enough to take ad-

THESE FIRST DAYS OF MAY. These balmy life-inspiring first days of May, what memories they arouse!

The first days of May, 1861, saw the grand uprising of the people in defense of our insulted flag and endangered Capital. Ninety thousand ardent, courageous young men were gathered in Washington, in camps on the border of West Virginia, and at Cairo and St. Louis. They were making ready for the first grand assault upon the insolent rebel fabric which had risen before their eyes since the election of Abraham Lincoln had been declared. They were making ready for the disastrous campaign of Bull Run, and for the more fortunate ones which tore West Virginia from the rebel clutches and anchored Missouri firmly on the side of the Union.

The first days of May, 1862, saw the magnificent Army of the Potomac fairly entered upon the Peninsular Campaign, with several brilliant victories already emblazoned upon its banners. The Army of the Cumberland had swept forward from Louisville to Nashville, taken possession of the greater portion of Kentucky and Tennessee, and then joined the Army of the Tennessee at Shiloh. The Army of the Tennessee had taken Forts Henry and Donelson, and gone through a terrible baptism of fire at Shiloh. The Army of the Mississippi had taken New Madrid and Island No. 10, and with the Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee, was advancing on Corinth. The Army of the Frontier had won a glorious victory at Pea Ridge. The forces on the Atlantic Coast had taken Roanoke Island, restored the Nation's sovereignty over the North Carolina Sounds, had captured Fort Pulaski, and occupied much of eastern Florida. The Army and Navy of the Gulf had taken New Orleans. Everything seemed going on gloriously for

The first days of May, 1863, saw the Army of the Potomac engaged in the unsuccessful battle of Chancellorsville. The Army of the Cumberland was getting ready to sweep the rebels out of Middle Tennessee. The Army of the Tennessee were gaining the first of a series of victories which were crowned with the surrender of Vicksburg.

The first days of May, 1864, saw the be ginning of the grand encircling campaigns, which was to secure the glorious end. The Army of the Potomac was crossing the Rapidan to begin its sanguinary march through the Wilderness to Petersburg. The combined armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio were moving up to open the Atlanta Campaign. Gen Butler was moving against Petersburg, and Gen. Sigel up the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Banks was returning from the disastrous Red River ex-

The first days of May, 1865, saw "Johnny come marching home again."

THE PENSION OFFICE INVESTIGATION. In order to make investigations a profitble pursuit for the investigators, there must be something to investigate-some wrongdoing which it concerns the public welfare to have uncovered. Otherwise, the investigation is liable to become a boomerang, which hurts only the unskillful thrower.

This has been the case with the men who have tried to investigate the Pension Bureau. No department of the Government has been assailed with more calumny and vituperation than the office charged with the duty of paying the Nation's debts to its soldiers. It has been a perfect storm-center for windy charges of official corruption and malfeasance. If a thousandth part of what has appeared against it in pretended reputable newspapers had been true, it should have been swept out of existence. Some men, who have actually worked themselves up into believing that what they said about the Bureau was true, have started investigations. In two recent instances the results of these

have been conspicuously unfortunate. Last year an empty-headed, blatant fellow from Indiana, with the ideas and methods of a Police Court shyster, began an investigation, which resulted only in showing how noisy and shallow he was. There have been men in the House of Representatives fully as pestiferous and malignant as Mr. Cooper. but there has never been any one who has shown himself quite so meagerly furnished with intellect. It is a disagreeable comment upon the workings of the machine in party matters that a man who had proved himself such an ass could be renominated and re-

This year the attempt at investigation wa renewed. The party managers had, however, quite enough of Cooper's stupid blundering, and they put a much abler man in charge of the matter. Enloe, of Tennessee is a vastly smarter man than Cooper. He has the abilities and ways of a successful common pleas lawyer, while Cooper never seemed to know anything but the tricks and bluster of Police Court practice.

Enloe knew what was wanted for political capital during the coming campaign, and what was the shrewd way to get it. He has used all the arts of a skillful, well-trained, alert lawyer to develop damaging facts in connection with the management of the Pension Bureau. He has neglected nothing that would contribute to this end. He has made the most of his powers, and taken the utmost latitude in sifting all the gossip, we can give The American Farmer in con- scandal, and tittle-tattle that must inevitably circulate about a great office like the name is now on our lists can have The Pension Bureau-the cuployes of which are equal to the population of a good-sized town. Clerks and others have been cnby sending \$1.50. This offer is only good for couraged to tell all they knew about each other and the office, by the promise of prounequaled opportunity to secure a great | tection in their places, and no prejudice in amount of the best reading matter at the the matter of promotion. Undoubtedly some who felt shaky about discharge or pro-

selves solid," by telling all that they knew, or that the majority of the Committee would like to have told. Clerks discharged for cause have been encouraged to "get even' with those who secured their dismissal by getting reckless charges and scandals published and made part of the record.

It is amazing that with all this evidence so little of importance has been developed, and that that little has been so fully and promptly met by counter evidence.

The permanent employes of the Pension Bureau number about 1,500. We are confident that a committee like the Special Committee for Investigation of the Pension Bureau could not sift the affairs of the most moral community of like number in the United States, as thoroughly as those of the Pension Bureau have been sifted, without finding more damaging matter than has been revealed by the long examination of which all the details have been laid before

Much the most damaging disclosure has been against Cooper, who has been implicated in very discreditable practices, and so far has not succeeded in exculpating himself by any means. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has so far not commented upon this fact with the severity demanded by its gravity, for the reason that a public man should have full opportunity to meet and explain a charge so damaging to him. We will say now that Mr. Cooper has not met this charge as public man jealous of his reputation should meet it. His moral sensibilities seem as gross and tough as his intellect is defective, and he cannot appreciate the gravity of the charge, nor the necessity of clearing himself of all appearance of having been an accomplice of his confidential clerk in a scheme to make money out of his official position at the expense of pension claimants and their attorneys. He makes a great mistake in thinking that the way to exonerate himself is by noisy denunciation of other people. This is cheap shystering-not the

course of men of ability and standing. The latest episode in the investigation has been in the unseemly exhibition made by Mr. Enloe, who, failing utterly to badger a witness into making damaging admissions lost his head entirely and threatened personal violence. This might have been expected of Cooper, but not of a man of Enloe's ability. Of course it severely damages him and his case and helps the other side.

GEN. BUTLER says in an article in the North American Review that we made a great mistake in consenting to arbitration in the Bering Sea matter. We have always lost when we entered into arbitration with England. We lost in the Geneva Arbitration, when we took \$15,000,000 for damages infinitely greater in amount. That amount did not begin to represent the national loss sustained in having our foreign carrying trade destroyed. The English did not allow the general injury to the United States to be considered in the arbitration-only the losses to individual citizens. Again, through the incompetence of our Commissioner in the Fisheries Arbitration, who "never saw a mackerel until after it was boiled," we were mulcted in \$5,000,000 damages to Canada, for the exercise of fishing rights that we have exercised since Colonial days. We should have insisted on our rights in Bering Sea, and there would have been no war. England has too much to lose by war In 1863, when the patience of our country was tried to the utmost, President Lincoln wrote on a visiting card, addressed to Minister Adams: "Tell Lord John Russell that another Alabama is war," and there was no

CANADA acts on the customary English idea that all the advantages are and should be on her side, and other peoples be made to contribute to her prosperity and greatness. She sticks to her tolls on American vessels passing through the Welland and Caughnawaga Canals, forgetful of the fact that if we put similar tolls on Canadian vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie and St. Clair Flats, which have cost the United States a great deal more money than she has expended on her canals, her vesselowners would find themselves in a bad way for profits. A vastly greater commerce passes through the Sault Ste. Marie than through the Welland Canal or that at Montreal, and tolls upon it would be a serious burden upon Canadian vessels. It is more than likely this will be done, if Canada persists in her illiberal policy.

THE bill which was rushed through the Senate to restore the captured battle-flags to Mexico is gathering a good deal of dust in some obscure pigeon-hole in the House. It has been discovered that Mexico does no care a straw about their return. If we ar going to give anything back she wants California and a large slice of Texas. By the way, the western entrance to the War De partment is graced with a couple of splendid brass guns, which "Mad Anthony" captured at Stony Point with the bayonet. They are ornamented with the British arms and also with an inscription telling the story of their capture. It is only a question of time when some Mugwump will urge that in the interest of International good will, that they be sent back to England, with an elegant note of apology for "Mad Anthony's" inconsiderate and offensive act.

A FEW weeks from now many Representatives will on the stump tell their constituents how assiduously they have devoted themselves to the public business and the own. interests of their Districts. Yet it is noticeable that on the days when it rains so hard that the races cannot be ran at Ivy City there is a much larger attendance in the Washington, D. C. | vantage of this opportunity to "make them- | House than on fair days.

RUSSIA'S CONDITION.

revolution will bring permanent relief to the people of Russia. The conditions are ripe for such an upheaval as there was in France nearly 100 years ago. In fact, nearly the same state of things exists. It is not that the Czar is not a wise, just man. As monarchs go he is far above the average, and if a reformation was within his power it would be made. But the evil is beyond the might of any one man, however mighty he may be. It is an inconceivably vicious system of Government which can only be reformed by that most desperate and yet most effectual of all remedies-a popular revolution. The facts are that Russia is governed in the old fendal way which was swept out of existence in Western Europe century ago in a sea of fire and blood. The country is ruled in the interests of the few, at the expense of the many. The unfortunate tillers of the soil are compelled to give up fully twothirds of the proceeds of their labor to support in extravagance the aristocratic landowners, and the elaborate organization of Government, with its agents, tax-gatherers, police, etc., to hold them down and shear them. The peasantry suffers much worse than any other class, but the burdens also press with terrible severity upon the tradesmen, merchants, professional men, etc. No half-way measures will reach the evil. The removal of one set of men, and the putting of another in their place-the assassination of a Czar and the succession of anotherwill do no good whatever. The whole system must be overthrown by some such radical measures as the French took to get rid of the vicious system which robbed them of everything for the benefit of the aristocracy

and the Church. Were not the Russians an exceedingly stupid, ignorant people, fully a century behind the rest of Europe in development, they would have thrown off this load long ago. But the mass of the people only emerged from slavery three decades ago, and though their progress since then has been quite rapid, they have not yet been educated up to the point of recognizing just who their oppressors are, and what is necessary for them to do to obtain permanent

PARIS can now sympathize with New Orleans. The jury in the Ravachol case was either bribed or frightened-most likely the latter-in giving a verdict of "extenuating circumstances," and so encouraging the organized villains who murder with bombs. Naturally, the Parisians feel like lynching. They forget their denunciations of lynching as "a barbarous American custom" when they come to be confronted with the same question which presented itself to the people of New Orleans, as to whether they can only live by the sufferance of banded murderers whom the law is powerless to punish, The events in Paris show that there are times in the history of even the most civilized communities when lynch-law seems to be

SECRETARY TRACY has ordered that only American citizens, or those who have taken the first steps to become citizens, shall be employed in the Navy-yards. This is right. When the time comes that we have more work than our own people can do, then will be time enough to throw open the gates of public work to aliens. Besides, much of the work in the Navy-yards now is of such a character that it should be kept from the knowledge of foreign naval people. It would be a great mistake to give foreign workingmen free admission to our Navyyards, and allow them to carry back to their homes knowledge that may be used against

WE only sell four per cent. of our corn crop abroad, and 80 per cent. of that raised is consumed inside of the lines of the County n which it was raised. This is in the line of true political economy. There is really little if any money made by selling breadstuffs abroad. The margin of profit is very small, and the rates of transportation for such heavy goods over long distances must necessarily be high. The profit comes in shipping grain in the shape of meat, butter, cheese, and other concentrated products

THE Republicans of Missouri have nominated Past Commander-in-Chief William Warner for Governor. Whom the Democrats will nominate is hard to say, but good as their candidate may be, it is certain that he will not be a better man for Governor than Maj. Warner, for there is not a better man in the State. He is able, brilliant and faithful. He made a most valuable Representative in Congress. The Democrats have a majority in the State running all the way from 25.717 for Cleveland in 1888 to 61.000 and 70,000 for State officials since.

CHILE is coming to the World's Fair with a fine exhibit, and she will receive a generous welcome. All we want is for other people to do the square thing, and we harbor no resentment after they do it, no matter how tardy they may be in recognizing that it is the square thing.

It is feared that the seal poachers will try to evade the modus virendi by sailing under other flags than the American and British. This will not avail them. We certainly shall not allow the people of other Nations to do that which we will not permit our

It each milseriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with gelting one new subscriber the eigenlation of the paper will be doubled at ence, and with little trouble Let cach subscriber try it.

THE opposition of New England to the tariff on wool and other raw materials is Wallace Noves, a gallant Vermont soldier of the

easy to understand. All over the interior country woolen mills and other factories are springing up. The New Englanders want to stop this competition. If, for example, they could get free wool, it would at once stop the raising of wool in the United States. Then the New Englanders would be able to supply themselves with Australian, South American, and Asiatic wools cheaper than could factories located in the interior of the country. These would consequently be compelled to stop, and their competition would be destroyed.

THERE may be, and there generally is, trouble to get enough members of the House together to pass some necessary public measure; but there was none at all in securing a quorum last Friday to pass the iniquitous bill to pay the heirs of the rebel Gen. Sibley a big lump sum for his alleged invention of a tent which has been in use ever since before history began.

THE tin-cup lie, so active and vigorous last year, is now so dead that the only use that can be made of it is as a fertilizer for the vigorous roots of the protection plant. Tin cups and all tinware are cheaper than ever known before.

As AN advocate of Spelling Reform, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE warmly indorses Postmaster-General Wanamaker's order to drop the "h" in the spelling of the names of places ending with "burg" or "berg." There never was any sense or etymological reason for retaining the "h," and its dropping should have occurred decades ago. The next step should be the dropping of the superfluous "le" in the names of places ending in "ville."

TRIBUNETS. A SAGE EDITOR.

Visitor (in sanctum)-What under the sun! are you really writing editorials on soda crackers instead of paper, or have I lost my

Editor-Your reason is still on its throne. These editorial paragraphs are of a personal

"But why on earth are you writing them on crackers?"

"Well, you see, there are some fiery citizens n this community who, whenever they consider themselves maligned, feel called upon to come up here and make me eat my words. Soda crackers are wholesome, and I may add that experience teaches wisdom."

A SAD FIX.



Young Husband (excitedly)-Am I a father or a mother?

Nurse (equally as excited)-Both, sir! Your wife has just presented you with two girls and Young Husband (still more excitedly)-Great heavens! Quadrupeds!

THE STOVE BLEW UP. Professional Humorist (to cook)-What are you kindling the fire with?

Cook-Benzine, sir. Humorist (solemuly)-Elnorah, the Codlling's cook lit the fire with benzine more than six weeks ago, and she has not benzine

And then the stove blew up.

A ROCKY COMPLIMENT. Count LeFrang (gallantly)-Ah, Mees Mannirox, you haf zee neck like zee swine and zee pelt like zee blizzard.

Miss Mannirox-Sir-r-r-r! Count LeFraug-Un tousand pardongs of 1 have patronize zee wrong word. I mean you haf zee neck like zee swan and zee skin like zee

THEIR DUTY.

but we are busy now laying eggs.

Gallant Rooster (to his harem)-Come to The Hens (in chorus)-Thank you, Colonel.

Rooster-Pshaw! You have each laid your allotted egg this morning. Hens-But we have just learned that the Go-easy Burlesque Company appears in the Town Hall to-night. We know the duty we owe to society, Colonel.

THE RULING PASSION. Surgeon (to victim of railroad wreek)-My poor fellow, you cannot possibly live more than Ikenstein (all ripped up the back)-Aour-r-r!

Oh. dear! Oh. dear! Woo-hoo-ho-o-o-o! Surgeon-Try to be calm, and--Ikenstein (screaming)-Veepin' Rachel! Be calm ven I haf bought a return-trip ticket?

A FREAK.

Guest (in hotel dining-room)-Here, Waiter, what do you mean by bringing me beans? I haven't ordered anything yet. Waiter-1 know it, sir, but you registered

from Boston, and I thought-Guest-That is true enough, but I never eat

Waiter (whispering)-The big fat man at the econd table is the manager of the circus which shows here to-day. Now's your time to strike him for an engagement.

PERSONAL.

Vermont Brigade, who lives in Montpelier, holds | the sailor was off watch forever. the Congress Medal of Honor for gallantry at Spottsvivania. The following is his own account of the fight: "We were lying in front of the breastworks early in the morning-had been there all night-not 10 feet from the enemy. The rebels had ent down straight from the top, while ours sloped toward us like the roof of a house. They were huddled together at the bottom of the pit, while we close watch of the muzzle of their guns as they poked them over into our faces. In order to hit any of them we were obliged to crawl to the by pointing a gun down upon them before our firing could be effective, while they could lay a gun the rear were killed. About 10 feet to the right of where I lay a gun appeared above the breastworks with a white handkerchief tied to the bayonet. All who saw it supposed it to be a flag of truce, and the man nearest to it leaned over the breastworks and said 'All right; come over here and lay down life. This trick of the rebels made me mad; the | family are in poor circumstances. guns were thick beside me, and calling to George Yoodry, who enlisted from Calais, and Johnny Grant, who went from Burlington, to load as many guns as possible and pass them to me as rapidly as they could, I made up my mind to make those devils pay dearly for the cowardly trick they had played upon us. The boys tried every way to prevent my going to the top of the breastworks, but I was too mad to heed the danger. Together they passed up the guns, all cocked for firing, and aiming directly down into the nest of the men below the place where the white flag was shown I emptied them as fast as possible. I don't know whether I killed or hit anyone, but the men were so thick a man with his eyes shut must have hurt someone. I kept it up until a rebel poked a gun under my nose and blew my cap off, when Johnny Grant took my place. He had fired only one shot when a bullet through his forehead ended his life. Early that morning he saw a rebel officer in front of him, and leaping the breastworks he grabbed the little fellow by the collar and dragged him back into our lines, disarmed him of his saber, which he buckled

A very remarkable survival with a wound in the head has recently come to light in the State of Nebraska. The matter was made public through the application of a widow for a pension. Her husband had fought through the civil war in an Illinois regiment. In one of the last battles of that bloody conflict he was left for dead on the field with a jagged wound in his right temple. When the ambulance was making its last round, however, one of the attendants noticed signs of life in the wounded man, picked him up and tenderly conveyed him to the hospital. The Surgeons thought the soldier's case so hopeless that they did not probe for the bullet, and this is, doubtless, what saved his life. Carter, that was his name, laid in a paralyzed and comatose condition in the hospital for five weeks. Then, under careful nursing and nourishment, he began to recover strength in two more months of confinement he was discharged as recovered. But the war was over then, his company had scattered to the four winds of the earth, and he had no one to substantiate his relations of the marvelous recovery he had just undergone. The company's records showed that he was dead and the hospital people knew nothing of his identity. When he emigrated to Nebraska, however, he was recognized by an old companionin-arms, and his record was properly established on the company's rolls. He carried the bullet in his head for 26 years, and while following his plow under a blazing Nebraska sun one day last Summer dropped dead in the furrow. On post-mortem examination it was revealed that the sac that formed around the bullet in his brain and held it in place for so many years had broken, and the rupture killed him.

to his Captain."

Maj. John A. Halderman, 1st Kan., has given to the Young Men's Christian Association of Leavenworth, Kan., his large and highly-prized collection of brie-a-brac, books, curios, mementos, relies, and hundreds of other things, collected from various parts of the world, civilized and savage, and which have been accumulating for a quarter of a century. Among other things is a collection of rare and valuable coins, for which Maj. Halderman has refused \$500. There are also some valuable paintings, a bottle of water from the Jordan, some from the Dead Sea, bowlders from the far North, flowers from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa; statuets exhumed from Pompeil, the buried city, and

mementos from the Holy Land and ancient Rome. A number of President Abraham Lincoln's old letters have recently been discovered in Chicago. In one of them, addressed to Mrs. Browning, the wife of O. H. Browning, of Quincy, afterward Secretary of the Interior, the future President writes concerning his rejection by a young woman to whom he had paid court: "My vanity was deeply wounded by the reflection that I had so long been too stupid to discover her intentions, and at the same time never doubting that I understood them perfectly, and also that she whom I had taught myself to believe nobody else would have had actually rejected me with all my fancied greatness; and to cap the whole, I then for the first time began to suspect I was really a little in love with her. But let it all go. I'll try and outlive it. Others have ocen made fools of by the girls, but this can never be with truth said of me. I most emphatically in this instance made a fool of myself. I have now come to the conclusion never to think of marrying, and for this reason: I can never be satisfied with anyone who would be blockhead enough to have

The deaths of two interesting old negro women occurred last Saturday. At Crawfordsville, Ind., Aunt Cassy Ketcham, the nurse of Gen. Canby, of Modoc war fame, departed this life at the age of 102 years, and at New Orleans on the same day Mrs. Frances A. Arm gave up the ghost. Mrs. Arm was 104 years old. In the days of her childhood, when she was a slave in Virginia, she saw Gen. Washington several times, and she waited upon Lafayette at the table when that distinguished Frenchman visited New Orleans in 1825.

Col. W. W. Dudley, 19th Ind., ex-Commissioner of Pensions, delivered an jaddress at Richmond, Ind., on Saturday, April 16, the occasion being the laying of the corner-stone of an Episcopal church. Richmond is Col. Dudley's old home. Capt. Richard S. Hayes, who has consented to

accept the Presidency of the Union Pacific Railroad, is about 50 years of age, and learned the rudiments of his profession at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania company. In 1870 he was appointed by Gen. Dodge Chief Engineer of the Texas Pacific; in 1888 he became President of the St. Paul & Duluth, and he now holds a like posttion on the New York & Northern. He served all through the war, and was a good soldier.

Co. A, 10th Mo., stacked arms on the 9th of June, 865. It was the last Confederate command to surrender. W. M. Moore, who commanded this regiment, is now Speaker of the Kentucky Legislaure, and Capt. J. A. Love is a candidate for the State Senate of Missouri.

Gen. George Stark, who died at Nashua, N. H., on Wednesday, April 13, was a grandson of Maj.-Gen. John Stark, the hero of Bennington. Capt. Peter D. Becker, a Jersey Shore lawyer. has been tendered by Gen. David McM, Gregg the office of Chief Clerk in the Auditor-General's office

of Pennsylvania, and has accepted. The two were

comrades in the late war. Thomas A. Garfield, the only brother of the late President, Gen. James A. Garfield, resides on a ittle farm near Grand Rapids, Mich, His family consists of himself, now about 67 years of age, Mrs. Garfield, and a son, James Abram Garfield.

Capt. H. B. Edwards, commander of the "Union Blues," the first military company to leave Delaware County, Pa., for the field during the war, died at Chester, Pa., aged 67 years. At one time he was associated with Gen. Edward F. Beale in the survey of the overland routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific Coast.

The Pueblo Chieftain tells an Interesting reminissence of Maj. John Fay, who died in Pueblo a short ime ago. It is claimed that in that memorable and never-to-be-forgotten fight between the Merrimae and Cumberland, in which the proud ship carrying the Stars and Stripes sunk beneath the waves, her colors were shot away just before she settled, that the hand of John Fay caught the flag and climbing with the rapidity of lightning up the ropes he raised it to the mast, so the old war ship went to the bottom with her colors flying. To those about the death-bed of Maj. John Fay the history of the Cumberland was brought vividly to mind. The old sailor, as his mind wandered, was once more on board his ship and on duty. "One bell," he feebly breathed; a minute later, "two bells," then "three bells," "four bells," and he added, "a storm is coming on"; a moneent later

storm increases": "seven bells-so dark." Those about him strained their ears as they saw death fast approaching, and they heard "eight b-"-

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, has a just claim against the Government. In 1863 Gen. Halleck telegraphed Gen. George Wright, then commanding at San Francisco, to "take military possession of Point San the advantage of us, as their side of the works was | Jose and erect a nattery for its defense, the question of ownership to be determined hereafter." This was done by order of Secretary Stanton. Some of this property belonged to Gen. Framont. were compelled to lie flat on the side hill and keep | and a bill was introduced in Congress some years ago to restore the property; but it was defeated, it is claimed by Mrs. Fremont, by Gen. John Coburn, then a member of Congress from Indiana, op of the breastworks and risk an arm or a hand | This happened in 1870, and since then some 50 persons, who were dispossessed by this order of Secretary Stanton, have had their property rehalf way over the ridge, lower the muzzle and blaze | stored. The grounds upon which the bill for relief away. It kept us busy poking their guns to one of Mrs. Frement failed were, that the property had stde, and no man knows how many of our boys in grown enormously in value, and the Government had erected too many valuable buildings upon it. Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, says that Mrs. Fremont has a perfectly just claim, either to have the property restored to her, or be paid its full value. There is little doubt but that Gen. Fremont's heirs will some day be reinibursed your'- A bullet through his neck ended his for their property, and it ought to be soon, for the

MUSTERED OUT.

If the comrades who send us the obituaries would only follow the form used below it would insure their immediate appearance in THE NATION-

PINGREE .- At Soldiers' Home, Bennington, Vt., April 19, of cancer of the throat, Stephen M. Pingree, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Vs., aged 57. Upon the organization of the 4th Vt. he enlisted, in September, 1861, in Co. E of that regiment, and went out with it as First Lieutenant of that company. He was promoted successively to the Captainey of Co. K. April 21, 1863; to be Major, Nov. 5, 1862, and to be Lieutenant-Colonel, April 30, 1864. He served through the three years' term of the regiment, and was mustered out with the surviving original members thereof Sept. 30, 1864. Lieut. Col. Pingree was a man of enthusiastic and generous impulses an earnest patriot and a brave soldier. He was proud of his services under the flag. and prominent in various organizations of vet-Post, of Hartford, and President of the Memorial Association of that town. He was a fine speaker. and his presence and voice will be much missed around his own body and turned his prisoner over from the meetings of the Officers' Reunion Society and the Grand Army gatherings. He represented the town of Hartford in the Legislature in 1872, '3.

His remains were taken to Hartford for burial ALEXANDER,-At Canonsburg, Pa., April 20, Dr. W. Alexander, Surgeon, 15th Pa. Cav., aged 77. In January, 1862, he was commissioned as Surgeon of the 26th Pa. After the battle of Fair Oaks he was assigned to duty as Surgeon of the 85th Pa. On Oct. 20, 1862, he was appointed as Surgeon to the 15th Pa. Cav., and with this regiment he re mained until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., June 21, 1865. The regiments in which the Doctor served saw hard service, and although his duties were arduous, he was always at his post and untiring in his noble work of relieving the wounded. The only complaint ever heard by his men was that in the charge the Doctor's impetuosity always took him into the blokest of the fight, where he endangered his own ife, and his duties did not require it, but rather in the rear to look after their wants. But such was characteristic of the Doctor. He leaves one son

and three daughters. FITZGERALD. - At Glens Falls, N. Y., Jan. 9, John Fitzgerald, aged 48. Comrade Fitzgerald enlisted a second time, under the name of Anderson. enlisted in 1863, served throughout the war in Co. F. 147th N. Y., and was discharged July 21, 1865, at U. S. General Hospital at Albany, N. Y., by reason of gunshot wounds of left hand and foot, and saber wound on left cheek. He was wounded on picket at Kelly's Ford, Va., Aug. 1, 1863, and on May 5, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness. The reason of the alias was that Comrade Fitzgerald first enlisted in 1862 and served several months, then got a furlough of 30 days and came home, His mother wished to compel him to stay at home and support her, for he was her only support and not of age. When he heard that she was going to keep him home, he left town one night, went to Buffalo, N. Y., and enlisted as John Anderson, so that he would not be found and brought home. He received an honorable discharge and drew a pension of \$30 up to the time of his death, under the name of John Anderson. Now his widow, who has nine children on her hands, is trying to get a pension, but finds it very difficult to find any witness who knew John Fitzgerald, alias John Anderson. She would like to hear from some soldier who served in Co. F, 147th N. Y. Her address is Mrs. John Fitzgerald, 34 Montcalm street, Glens Falls,

CAPSEN.—At Troy, N. H., Joseph P. Capsen, Co., 2d N. H., and Co. H, 1st Conn. Cav. He was buried by Nat Head Post, of which he was an es-TRASLIE.—At Atkinson, Me., March 13, Orlando N. Traslic, Captain, Co. E. 14th Me. He was a

member of Eli Parkman Post, 119, East Corinth, PECK .- At Boston, Mass., March 11, of heart disease and dropsy, George E. Peck, 12th and 29th Mass., aged 51. He also served in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was in several engagements. He was a member of Boston Post, 200, and his remains

were buried under escort of the Post. DAVEY .- At Baltimore, Md., Jan. 20, Arthur lavey, Co. D. 3d Md. He was a member of Du-Norms -At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 26, Wm. J. Norris, Co. B. Snow's Maryland battery. He was

buried at National Cemetery, Loudon Park, and was a member of Dushane Post, 3 SUTER-At Baltimore, Md., March 16, George A. Suter, Co. C, 1st Md. Potomac Home Brigade. He was buried at Loudon Park, and was a member of Dushane Post, 3. GORMAN.-At Providence, R. I., Feb. 23, Hugh L. orman, Co. F, 10th Mass., aged 54. He collsted

and left the State with his regiment; was appointed Color Sergeant, and was in all the battles of his company. At Fair Oaks he was shot in the left shoulder, nearly severing his arm. Since that day as often as every three months abscesses formed on the arm, and his life since has been one of living death. With the right hand and the feeble help of the other he has followed the trade of gold chain maker, and gained the front rank as an expert workman. He was a member of Prescott Post, and was buried with military honors. With heart so large, so affectionate and so great he gained for himself hosts of friends everywhere. For many years he lived in Springfield, Mass. His old comrades here, who number many, mourn the loss of a brother. He leaves a widow and seven children. Bogue, First Lieutenant, Co. C. 10th Vt., aged 64. He entered the service of his country as Orderly-Sergeant of Co. I, 10th Vt. He was soon promoted Second Lieutenant of the same company, and afterward attained the rank of First Lieutenant of Co. C. He remained in the service until June, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge. One of his comrades assures us that his uncomme fine physique made him the most noticeable

McPeak.-At Cannonsburg, Pa., April 19, of neuralgia of the heart, James McPeak, Co. D. 19th Pa. V. R. C. He enlisted in April, 1861, and, through the long three years of active service which that regiment saw, he was at his post always, and was a true soldier. The funeral was held under the auspices of Paxton Post, of which he was a member. He leaves a widow and eight

PARKER.-At Lebanon, Ill., Feb. 12, of pneumo-

nia, Thomas M. Parker, U. S. N., aged 92. He was attached to the Western flotilla, being Third Master on the Gunboat Louisville. Comrade Parker died of pacamonia after an illness of only eight days. He was first taken with the grip, which terminated n the fatal sickness. He was a member of Hugo Wangelin Post, 588, and the Post attended his funeral in a body. He was also a member of the Masonie fraternity. He was a highly-respected citizen, beloved by all who knew him. His daughter, Miss Eliza D. Parker, Postmistress at this place, survived her father only two days, and both were buried the same day. Her death was from the same cause. tism, Hiram J. Pierce, Co. A, 16th Kan., aged 58.

In 1865 he went on the plains after the Indians, took the rheumatism, and has been a sufferer ever since. Sept. 13, 1883, he took to his bed and was so that he had to be lifted around just like anyone would lift a baby. He never walked a step for eight years, and he never lay down for one year and three months. He just sat in his chair day and night. He leaves a widow and six children.

HALL.—At Coloma, Mo., March 30, of Bright's disease, David Hall, Co. A, 47th Ohio (Jas. A. Garfield's regiment), aged 65. His term of service extended from Service 20, 1881, to Service 1881. tended from Sept. 20, 1861, to Sept. 30, 1864. He lived a man highly respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Christian Church,

and his funeral was under the auspices of the Christian faith. He was a member of Fred, Miller Post, 130, and his remains were interred in the Coloma Cemetery. He leaves a widow and five BURTNER .- At Jasper, Mo., March 25, of apoplexy, Henry Burtner, Co. E, 123d Ili., aged 60. He

enlisted in Montgomery County, Ill., Aug. 23, 1862, and was discharged June 3, 1865. Comrade Burtner was an industrious and highly-respected citizen, and was a zealous, working, and influential member of the M. E. Church. He had been Chaplain of James Ward Post for three years, and that Post buried his remains.

CARTER.—At Grand Detour, Ill., Feb. 14, of la grippe and bronchitis, James Carter, Co. F, 34th Ill., aged 70. He was born in England, and served about 13 years in the British army in Jamaica and Canada. He was a pensioner for loss of eye, and received \$24 per month. He leaves a widow. He was a member of Dixon Post, 299, and was buried

SPALDING .- At Newburyport, Mass., April 10, Rev. Samuel J. Spaiding, Chaplain, 48th Mass., aged 72. He was a gifted preacher and a prominent man. Dr. Spalding was a member of Post 49, and also Chaplain of the Newburyport Veteran Artillery Company. He leaves a widow and three

ehildren. LAIRD .- At Coalville, Iowa, Feb. 20, David Lair Co. A, 10ist Pa., aged 60. He was born in Scotlan-and commenced his service as a soldier in the cause of his adopted country at the battle of Fall Oaks, followed by the seven days' (or change of base), ending with the battle of Malvern Hill. He had just got orders to be examined for pension He was a kind husband and father, and respected

by all who knew him, WOODEUFF.-Near Merced Falls, Cal., April 2, of tumor of the stomach, D. P. Woodruff, Second

"five bells, how it blows"; "six bells, and the part and leaves a widow and six children.